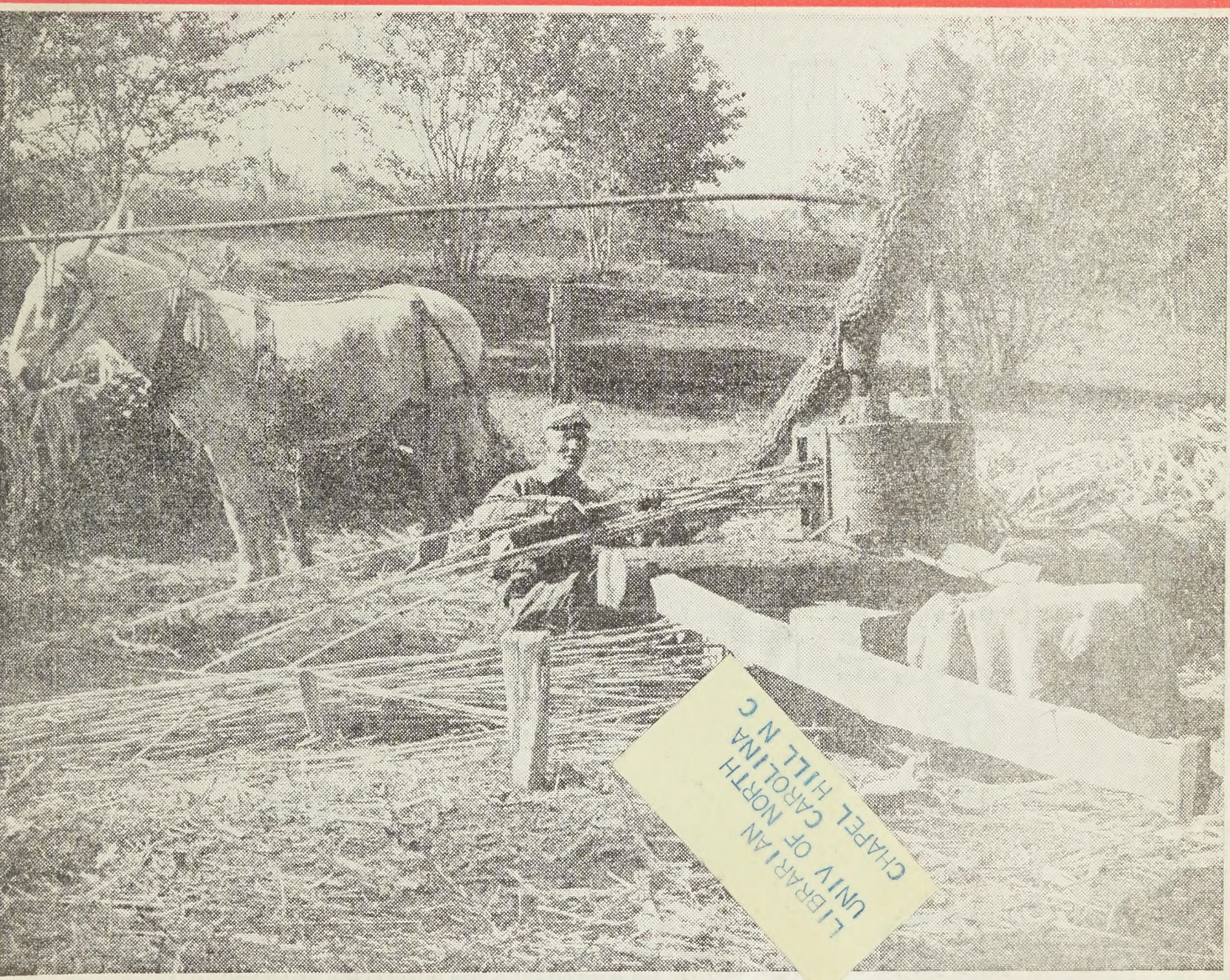
the Carolina Farmer

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NORTH CAROLINA
RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

September, 1953



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PREFERENCE POWER IN N. C.

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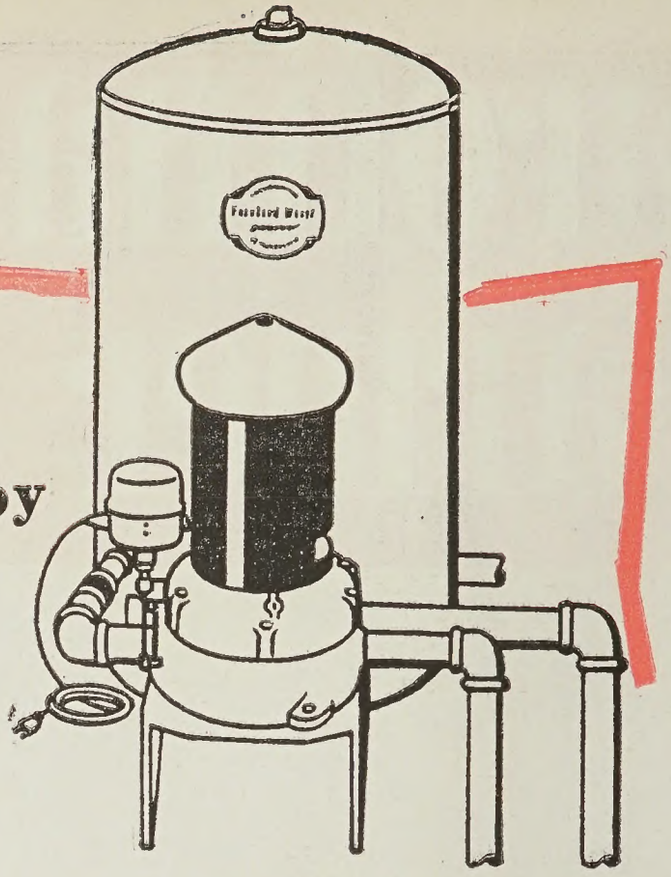

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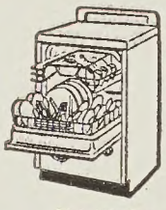

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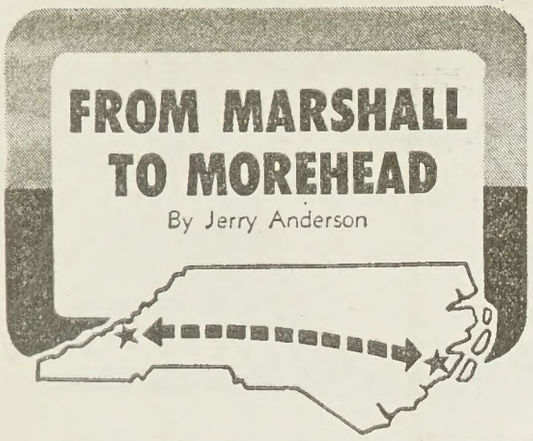

Anderson

REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen underscored the recent shifts in his agency's thinking on rural telephones during an interview at Nags Head last month. He said there had been no policy change on telephones, but he left no doubt that the new regime is doing a lot of reappraising. A good example is the fate of the REA movie "Telephone and the Farmer," which was designed to point out steps in the organization of a rural telephone cooperative. In contrasting modern phone service with the type farmers have been accustomed to in the past, the film showed the poor line construction formerly used in rural areas by many companies. Recently, Nelsen ordered the film withdrawn from use.

He said at Nags Head that this action was taken because "we felt it (the film) did not promote a proper spirit of cooperation with other groups interested in rural telephones." He said it would be changed somewhat and re-issued at a later date.

These statements are in line with recent REA pronouncements about encouraging existing telephone companies to extend their lines. The new administrator seems determined to learn for himself whether independent companies will take on the job. It seems to us that he might save himself a lot of time—and give farmers telephones a lot quicker—if he discussed that with his own field men and with a few local farm people. In this state at least, these companies have shown no disposition to provide telephone service on anything remotely approaching an area coverage basis. Nelsen's policy of "encouragement" and "cooperation" will be fine if it results in an about-face on the part of the companies. Those in North Carolina who tried this policy for years with no success will probably be inclined to be impatient with the administrator's wooing, and rather unhappy if it should result in a rash of spite lines. Time will tell.

the Carolina Farmer

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COVER PHOTO shows a Tar Heel cane mill grinding away at full speed. (From the State News Bureau.)

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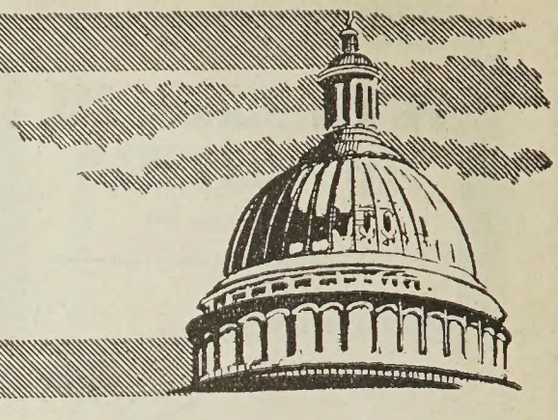
Robert S. Allen
REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON, September 4, 1953: A "sleeper" amendment, that can bankrupt hundreds of REA financed cooperatives, was slipped through in the hectic closing hours of the recent session of Congress without discussion or a record vote.

The rider, tacked on to the $400,000,000 Interior Department appropriation bill at midnight by the powerful utility lobby, sets up a vicious obstacle to co-ops' obtaining low-priced power produced at government plants.

This sneak provision—which, in effect, amounts to a death sentence for a group of electric co-ops in the Southwest—will become the destructive pattern for the whole country if allowed to stand unchallenged.

The amendment expressly prohibits the Southwestern Power Administration from using funds to "implement existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities." Further, February 28, 1954, is specified as the cut-off date for the use of SPA funds for the "purchase of electric power energy and the payment of wheeling service charges."

Thus, what this tricky lobbyist scheme does is to kill the contracts between the government and the cooperatives which a federal judge recently upheld despite strenuous utility opposition.

Inside Story

The inside story behind this "sleeper" amendment is as follows:

It was formulated by Purcell Smith, $65,000-a-year utility lobbyist, working closely with private utility officials in the Southwest. It was one of a number of similar riders offered by Representative Ben Jensen (Ia.), chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee that handled the Interior Department's budget. Jensen proposed the "sleeper" as a "solution for the Southwest power fight" when House and Senate conferees met to iron out differences on the Interior measure. But all the senators and the two Democrats on the House group flatly rejected the plan.

Whereupon Jensen hotly announced he would tie up the Interior budget indefinitely unless his utility-drafted scheme was accepted.

"This is one proposition on which I don't intend to compromise," bellowed Jensen. "I'm prepared to stand by it until Christmas, if I have to. If this amendment doesn't go into the bill, there won't be an Interior appropriation measure."

"I'd like to ask our Senate colleagues what they think of this scheme and what it will do to REA cooperatives?" said Representative Mike Kirwan, (Ohio). "I'd like to hear your opinion, Senator Cordon (Ore.)."

"There's no doubt in my mind that this amendment will do some harm to co-ops," replied Cordon. "I don't like it."

Representative Clarence Cannon (Mo.) was even more blunt.

"This amendment was written for only one purpose—to pave the way for the destruction of every cooperative in the country," declared Cannon. "If this goes through, it will lead very quickly to a time when the utilities will be the only buyers and the only sellers of Federal power. I do not believe we should make ourselves a party to this kind of throat-cutting."

"I'm not budging," snapped Jensen.

He didn't, and in the end he got his way. Shortly after midnight, the Senate conferees, including Senators Guy Cordon, William Knowland

(*Continued on Page* 15)

A Utility Ad You'll Never See

Some opinions which probably won't be published were unearthed in the sixth annual public opinion poll conducted this year for the Electric Companies Advertising Program, which produces radio and magazine propaganda for the power companies.

For a long time the power companies have tried to sell the idea that cooperative and public power groups are a bunch of socialists bent on Federalizing the electric industry. Each year they "poll" their customers to see how well their hate campaign is paying off. In a new departure this year, cooperative members and residents of towns served by municipally-owned public power systems were polled and compared to those who get their electricity from commercial power companies.

In one of the questions, the two groups were asked if they thought that it would be a good idea, or a bad idea, for the Federal government to produce and sell all the electricity in the country. This situation does not exist anywhere in America, but the fiction was used in order to obtain an overwhelmingly negative result.

However, 14 percent of the people served by private power companies thought it would be a good idea, compared with only 11 percent of the co-op members or public power customers. Other questions evoked the following opinions: 82 percent of the co-op members and public power customers thought socialism would be a bad thing for the country, only 78 percent of the commercial power company customers thought so; 66 percent of the co-op and public power group had heard of TVA, compared with 63 percent of the commercial power customers.

For the North Carolina Farmer

Faced with a quarter-billion dollar crop loss this year, wheat farmers voted overwhelmingly last month for acreage allotments that will slice 16.6 million acres from the 1954 crop. Chief difficulty in the past has been shortage of storage facilities which prevented many farmers from taking advantage of support prices. Reports continue to circulate that attempts may be made to restrict next year's corn acreage. Corn prices this fall are expected to be well below average support prices because of overproduction (USDA has forecast near-record crop of 3.3 billion bushels).

* * *

Egg prices, up and steady for several months, can be expected to drop during late fall months. Happy note for poultrymen is that feed prices should also go down slightly, repeating to some extent the favorable egg-feed price ratio of last spring. Broiler prices, though down almost one cent per pound from last year, continue fairly steady at most local markets.

* * *

Experiments carried out at Mc Cullers Experiment Station near Raleigh may lead to radical changes in methods of watering tobacco during transplanting. Three methods were tested: (1) placing small amount of water into the ground with the plant; (2) placing plant into dry ground and irrigating in late afternoon; (3) irrigating first, then placing plant into wet ground. Results showed 82 percent survival with (1), 94 percent with (3), 99 percent with (2).

* * *

Tar Heel peanut growers, currently overproducing in spite of drastic acreage cuts since 1948, voted seven to one on August 29 to assess themselves one cent on each 100 pounds of peanuts sold. Money will be used to promote new markets and carry out research. Overproduction has reached the stage where 40 percent of the 1951 and 1952 crops are still in storage. New promotional organization will be patterned after Tobacco Associates, Inc.

* * *

Results of North Carolina's official small grain variety tests for 1952-53 are now in and form a solid basis for predicting which varieties will produce best yields in given areas. Recommended for 1953: Mountains, Barley- Colonia. 2, Oats- Forkedeer and Arlington, Wheat- Thorne; Piedmont, Barley- Colonial 2 and Davie, Oats- Arlington, Victor-grain 49-93, Fulgrain and Fulwood; Wheat- Anderson, Atlas 50, Atlas 66, Coker 47-27, Taylor, and Chancellor and Thorne on mosaic land; Coastal Plain, Barley- Colonial 2, Oats- Arlington, Victor-grain 49-93, Fulgrain and Fulwood, Wheat- Anderson (should be harvested early to prevent excess weather damage to grain), Atlas 50 (excells under heavy mildew conditions), Atlas 66, and Coker 47-27.

* * *

The infant State Milk Commission held its first public hearing in Greensboro September 3, heard spokesmen for some 100 producers present charge that distributors pay a wide range of prices for milk and use unfair trade practices. The group asked the commission to formally set up a milk marketing area to stabilize prices. Representatives of four major distributors sat in the audience, did not try to refute charges made by the producers. Other hearings have been set for Charlotte September 11, Winston-Salem September 17 and Durham September 18. (See story on Page 11 for tentative allocation of areas.)

* * *

George Coble, president of Coble Dairy Products, Inc., appeared before the Board of Agriculture on September 14 to protest a ruling on the labeling of buttermilk. Commissioner Ballentine had told distributors last April that they would have to discontinue use of word "churned" and pictures of old-fashioned churn on containers of cultured buttermilk. Ballentine has charged this practice is "misleading" and violates dairy laws and regulations. Meanwhile, scheduled hearings on storage and sale of liquid fertilizer were postponed until the October 19 meeting of the board.

* * *

The general decline in farm prices plus disastrous effects of drought in many areas showed up in Tar Heel farm receipts for first six months of 1953. Figure was $163,989,000, a drop of $12,793,000 from same period in 1952. Other Southeastern states reflected same downward trend. Florida was alone in showing an increase, the second highest in the country.

MAIL BOX

To the Editor:

I have just been reading the **Carolina Farmer** for August 1953, and note, with interest, the article entitled "More Power at Lower Cost."

I want to call your attention, however, to an apparent error in the mid page box on Page 8 giving the conclusions of the study. It appears that the title "Public Power" and "Private Power" have been interchanged as well as the average kilowatt hours used in each case. I find that arithmetically, the figures will be correct if the title "Private Power" and the figure 1,910 were put at the head of the left column of figures, and the title "Public Power" together with the figure 2,745 were put at the right column of figures. The way the box is set up now, it indicated that public power cost 1 cent more per kilowatt hour than private power and disproves the article.

This is an unfortunate type setting error, apparently, that would tend to mislead your readers.

T. Foley Treadway, Jr.
Southern Engineering Company
Atlanta, Georgia

Reader Treadway is devastatingly correct. With apologies for such a gross error, here is the table as it should have been presented.

Residential Consumer	Public Power	Private Power
Average KWH	2,745	1910
Annual Bill	$52.21	$55.23
Revenue Per KWH	$ 1.90	$ 2.89

To the Editor:

I enjoyed the excellent article and editorial on bookmobile service in the CAROLINA FARMER for August, 1953. I am anxious that the library trustees, staff and county commissioners read this article. Please send six additional copies to the Greensboro Public Library.

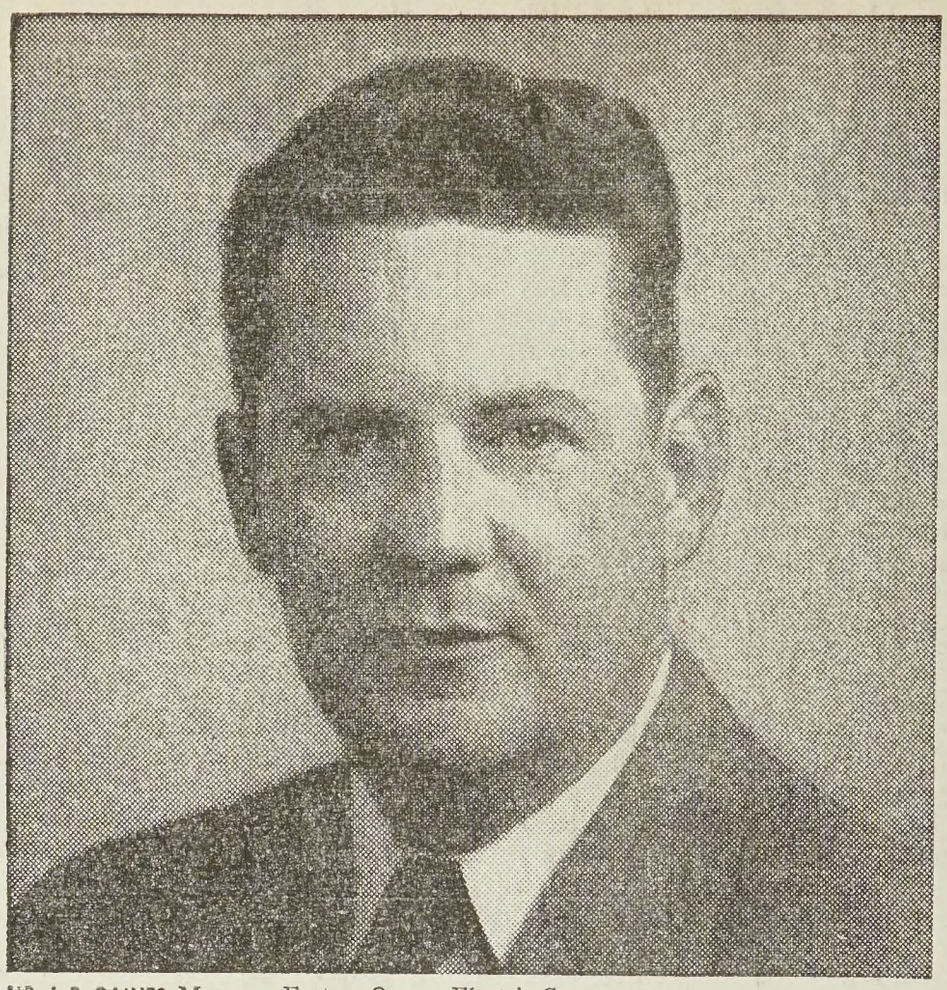
We are glad to have the magazine in the library.

Olivia B. Burwell, Librarian,
Greensboro Public Library.

To the Editor:

Between my husband and myself, every page of the **Carolina Farmer** is read and appreciated very much.

Mrs. Baitey Lowery,
Rt. 2, Mocksville.



MR. J. P. GAINES, Manager, Eastern Oregon Electric Co-op, says:

EASTERN OREGON ELECTRIC CO-OP makes good use of Kaiser Aluminum Field Service which includes expert stringing assistance; recommendations to improve construction techniques; inspections; regular checks on schedules to insure prompt delivery of Kaiser Aluminum conductor.

KAISER ALUMINUM ENGINEERING SERVICE offered to Eastern Electric includes group meetings with crews on construction methods; coordination of specifications, purchases, designs; preparation of sag and tension charts where needed; studies of specific problems; laboratory research.

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"We've grown 63% in the last two years," says Mr. Gaines, "and this would have been impossible without the excellent service and helpful technical advice provided by Kaiser Aluminum. They keep their promises and deliver on-time.

"We now use nothing but aluminum conductor on services and plan to use it in the future on all outside stringing. It not only costs less initially but also cuts our maintenance and repair costs.

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Solid: NUMBER	COVERING
#6, #4, #2	3/64"
Stranded:	
#4-7, #2-7	3/64"
#1-7, #1/0-7, #3/0-19	4/64"

TRIPLEX (Neoprene Covered)

CODE NAME:	AWG SIZE
Perch	#6
Carp	#4
Shad	#2

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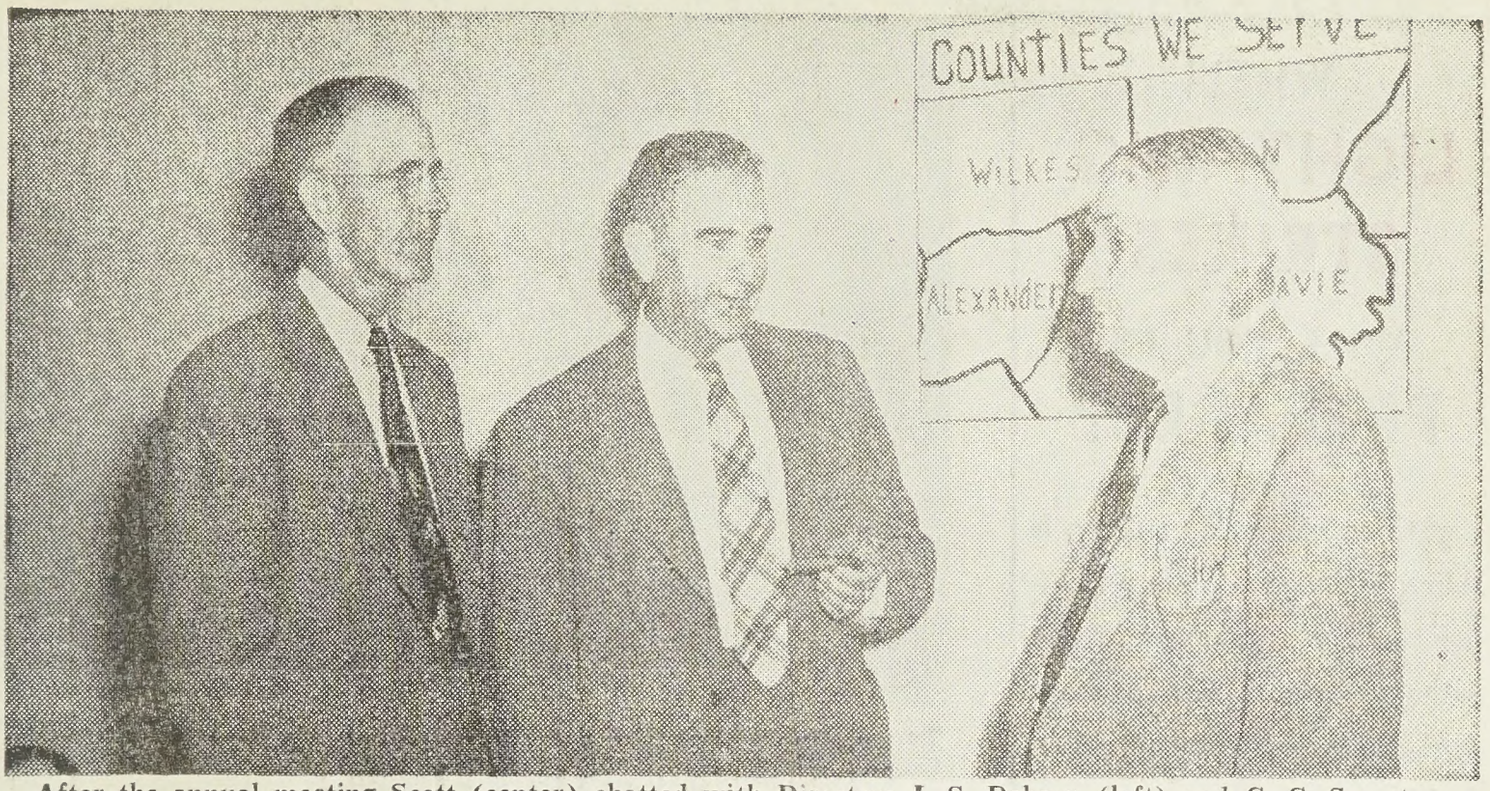

After the annual meeting Scott (center) chatted with Directors J. S. Dobson (left) and C. C. Smoot.

IF HE GOES TO THE SENATE, SCOTT SAYS HE WILL

'Just Keep Right On Working For The Folks'

Former Governor addresses 4,000 members of Davie EMC; says, "I'm just going around asking folks if I should run."

Kerr Scott ambled up to the microphone, looked around at 4000 farm people and began telling a story.

"Once heard a story," he said, "about an old man who preached on Sundays and stole for a living during the week. Someone finally told him that the Devil was going to get him, and the old man replied, 'If he does, he'll be getting a mighty good man.' If I should get into this thing (the Senate race), and you folks turned me down, you'd be turning down a mighty good man."

The former Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture and State Grange Master was talking to the members of Davie Electric Membership Corporation, gathered at the Masonic picnic grounds at Mocksville on September 5 for their annual meeting. Scott was the principal speaker. He knew the question in everyone's mind was whether he would oppose Alton P. Lennon of Wilmington in next year's Senate race.

"I'm going around asking the folks that same question," he said. "Should I run?" He later told a reporter that he would decide "between Christmas and the first of February" whether he would make the race.

Scott was at his best in talking to the farm audience. He left no doubt about where he stood on rural electrification and what he thought of power company propaganda. He recalled that less than four percent of North Carolina's farms had electricity in 1931, when, as Master of the State Grange, he called upon Governor Eringhouse to set up a commission to foster the extension of rural lines.

He traced the history of the program up to the present, when over 90 percent of the farms have electricity. He emphasized the important role played by rural electric cooperatives and spoke sharply about the efforts of power companies to destroy them.

"When I hear these 'creeping socialism' boys talk about REA," he said, "I like to remind them that there would be no electric cooperatives if they had done their job. There's nothing socialistic about this business you folks own, its just as much private enterprise as any power company. But the creeping socialism boys want to junk the REA co-ops in North Carolina, or else hamstring them. If you folks want to keep your business, you've got to fight the power lobby. They'll sure take it away from you if they can."

Scott cited the need for better schools and improved mental institutions in the state, and said he hoped the people would vote for the bond issue in October.

He expressed his concern over the current "economy" trends in Washington. Many worthwhile programs that need carrying on and expanding, he said, are being cut out or pared so much they will be ineffective. A lot of the programs which have been instituted in recent years should go, he said, but the adminsitration should be awful careful to "keep the grain and throw away the chaff."

In concluding his informal talk, Scott coined a phrase which may become his slogan in 1954. If he goes any further in public life, he said, "I'll just keep right on working for the folks."

For the first time in the fifteen years Davie annual meetings have

(*Continued on Page 21*)

WHEN

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Raleigh, N. C.

Turner Johnson (right) demonstrates his saw to Central EMC's Manager Clayton Moretz. The new saw is powered with a 5-hp electric motor.

SPEAKING OF RURAL INDUSTRY—

Here's A Tobacco-stick Factory

TURNER JOHNSON looked admiringly at his dust-proof, five horsepower electric motor and began talking about how electricity had helped his tobacco-stick business. The 63-year-old farmer had three years of "tobacco stick factory" experience behind him, and this year it was paying off to the tune of some $1250 in extra farm income.

"I got started in a small way three years ago," he said, "when my tenant needed some tobacco sticks. I decided the best way to get them was to make them myself, so I went out and bought a saw blade and an old gasoline motor. Altogether, including fixing them up, the whole rig cost me about fifteen dollars. We made the sticks all right, but that saw would buck worse that a mad mule. It was so dangerous I decided to give the whole thing up.

"Then people began stopping by to get me to make them some sticks. By the next year I could see that it might be a pretty good business. I bought a better saw and a new tractor, which I needed anyway. The new rig worked fine, and I made a lot of sticks last year. The only trouble was, running that tractor to pull the saw got mighty expensive.

"It started off as sort of a hobby, but pretty soon I got interested in it, and this year I decided to really go into production. The first thing I did was go into Sanford to talk to Clayton about an electric motor (Clayton Moretz, manager of Central Electric Membership Corporation). He helped me pick one out and it sure does the trick. I figure I save $1.50 on every 1000 sticks since I changed over."

Johnson, who owns a 90-acre farm near Carthage in Moore County, can turn out as many as 2000 tobacco sticks an hour with his new saw and motor. They sell for $25 per 1000 sticks. This year, he has made approximately 50,000 for Piedmont tobacco farmers. All of them are made on order, and so far Turner has made no specific efforts to promote his young enterprise. "People find out I make them," he says, "and they start stopping by to give me an order."

Business has been off this year, he says, because of the drought. Not so many farmers have needed sticks. But if next year is a good season, the demand should be high.

In setting up his small business, Johnson has again demonstrated how electricity can be put to work on the farm to bring in additional income. All that is required is some imagination and a local need that is not being filled. And he has also shown that a good farm hobby often grows into a lucrative business.

Milk Group Divides State Into Nine Areas

MEMBERS of North Carolina's newly created Milk Commission, which was authorized by the 1953 General Assembly after much debate, were sworn into office by Governor Umstead on August 11.

The commission is composed of seven members, six appointed by the Governor as representatives of various branches of the industry and the general public, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. The latter was named in the Act as an ex-officio member without voting privileges, except in case of a tie-vote. Terms of office on the commission are staggered.

Immediately following the oath-taking ceremony in Raleigh, the commission went into session and elected W. W. Fitzpatrick, manager of the Quail Roost herd at Rougemont, to serve as commission chairman.

Other members of the commission and their terms are: Thomas J. Pearsall, Rocky Mount, representing producers, four years; H. G. Strom, Asheville, representing distributors, three years; John Burn, Shelby, representing distributors, four years; J. A. Wilson, Albemarle, public representative, one year; Oliver A. Swearinger, Concord, representing retailers, four years; and L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture, ex-officio member. Chairman Fitzpatrick, a producer-distributor, was appointed for two years.

One of the first official acts of the commission was to invite milk producers and processors to call for public hearings with a view to the establishment of milk marketing areas in which producer prices and trade practices would be regulated by the commission.

For the purpose of holding these public hearings, to determine whether they should be designated official milk marketing areas, the commission divided the state into nine areas (see map).

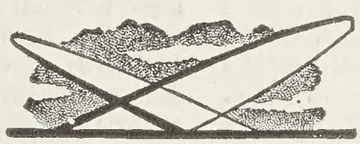
The commission advises that these areas are tentative and are subject to change on the basis of information brought out at public hearings.

"Hearings will be called in any of these districts on the application of any distributor or distributors, or any group of producers handling or producing a substantial amount of milk within a particular area," Chairman Fitzpatrick stated. The commission may also call hearings on its own initiative in any of the given areas, he added.

(*Continued on Page* 21)

100th Anniversary

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR



RALEIGH
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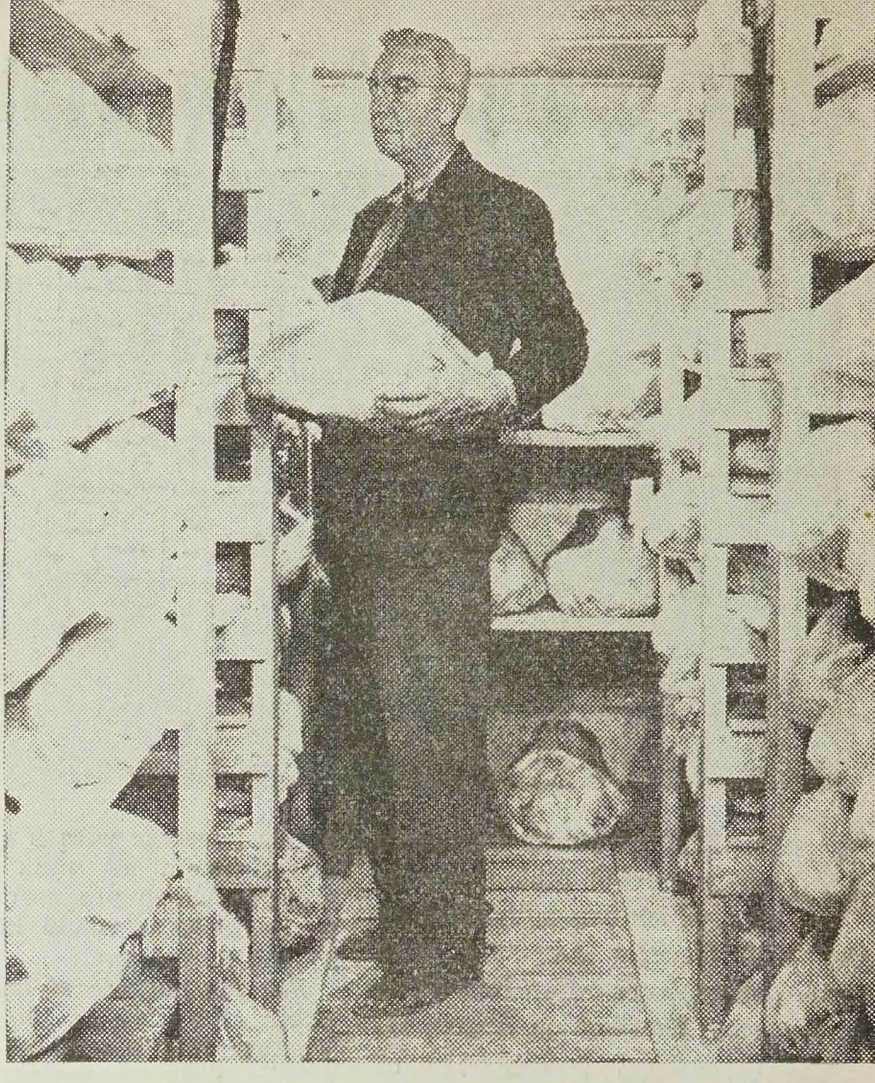
You can build yourself

By PAUL JAMES
Physicist, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, USDA



Perry Bowen in turkey-filled refrigerator

DO YOU NEED more refrigerator space to handle the family food supply? Could you increase your farm income by marketing higher quality foods; Is the nearest locker plant too far away to be really convenient for frozen storage? If the answer to all these questions is yes, you might well consider the virtues of a walk-in refrigerator for your farm.

Plans are now available for such a refrigerator with a chill room and a freezer room, that the farmer can build for himself. This two-temperature walk-in has been developed and tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It can be constructed inside another building, or outside, with additional siding and a roof. The chill room with a temperature ranging from 34-38 degrees F., can be used for chilling meats, cream, eggs, fruit and vegetables. It may be used also for short-time storage of garden produce. The freezer, with temperature at zero or below, is for the freezing and storing of foods.

Walk-in refrigerators built according to these plans have been tested at USDA's Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland. Others were constructed by farmers living nearby, and the assembly and operation of the units carefully checked. One of these farmers is Mr. Perry Bowen, member of the Southern Maryland Rural Electric Cooperative at Hughesville, Maryland.

Mr. Bowen has a thriving turkey farm, catering to restaurant and hotel business. Realizing that a walk-in refrigerator would bring both economy and convenience to his operations, he constructed one in his basement. He modified the plan somewhat, to give a larger freezer capacity, and his freezer can accommodate about 500 turkeys. This means that Mr. Bowen can kill and freeze his birds as soon as they reach maturity, and in this way save the expense of feeding them after they have stopped adding weight. Then, with sufficient storage space to hold them in quantity, he can store his frozen turkeys and sell them whenever he chooses.

Naturally, there is a seasonal variation in the amount of electric power used by a walk-in refrigerator. The summer power-load may be ten times that of winter time. More heat is admitted to the refrigerator when it is opened, because of high outside temperatures. And, of course, larger quantities of fruits and vegetables are being chilled and frozen in summer.

The tests made in and around Beltsville showed that in a surrounding temperature of 70 degrees, these walk-ins used an average of around 200 kwh a month. The freezer motor was found to run from 20 to 60 percent of the time; the chill room motor ran about 40 percent of the time.

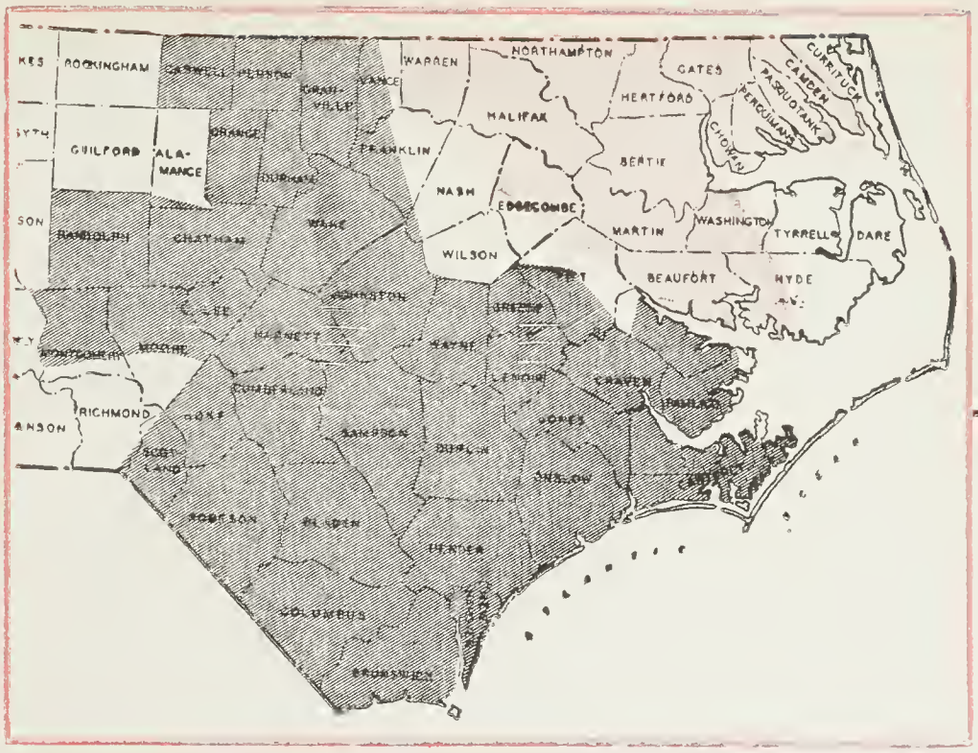
In planning to construct a walk-in refrigerator, both the farmer and his rural electric coperative should be familar with the power requirements of the refrigeration equipment. Because the wattage is comparative low, it usually will not require a new transformer. A 220-volt ½ horsepower freezer motor and a 110-volt ¼ hp chill-room motor will be required. Since these are usually capacitor-start, induction-run, they have a low running current after they are started. They are fused with 6¼ ampere delayed-action fuses.

The total cost of construction, late in 1950, was approximately $1200, divided about equally between building materials and refrigerator equipment.

Information on working drawings (Plan No. 7102) may be obtained through the **Carolina Farmer**, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

PREFERENCE POWER Comes To NORTH CAROLINA

At last, 5 Tar Heel Electric Cooperatives are receiving Kerr Dam Power; but 11 others have been unable to contract for transmission facilities.



Color area above shows territory served by the 5 northeast co-ops that signed wheeling agreements with VEPCO. Dark area represents territory of 11 co-ops which must depend on CP&L for wheeling facilities. CP&L wants to buy Kerr power outright and resell it to the co-ops.

Last month, after four years of negotiations with the Virginia Electric Power Company, five rural electric cooperatives in northeastern North Carolina began receiving wholesale power from the big government dam at Buggs Island. This event marked the first sale of "preference" power to non-profit distributors in North Carolina.

The contract signed by the five cooperatives—Halifax at Enfield, Roanoke at Rich Square, Albemarle at Hertford, Edgecombe-Martin at Tarboro and Woodstock at Belhaven—provides for the wheeling of Buggs Island power to co-op load centers over VEPCO transmission lines. VEPCO is paid for transmitting the power, but the cooperatives remain customers of the government so far as paying for the power is concerned.

Actually, three contracts were necessary to bring this power into North Carolina. First, the cooperatives contracted with the government to buy the power for 4½ mills per kilowatt-hour used, plus a peak demand charge of 90-cents per kilowatt (peak demand is the greatest amount of current used by a cooperative during any 30 minute period in the month). The government then contracted with VEPCO to "wheel," or transmit, the power to co-op load centers.

The supplemental power contract with VEPCO contains one feature which many of the co-ops involved consider undesirable—a fuel clause. This clause specifies that if the cost of coal needed for steam generation should go up, the 7½-mill rate will go up accordingly, should coal prices drop, the rate will be less. This feature, a standard provision in early power company contracts, has not been in force in North Carolina for the past few years.

Polled on August 31, after the new contracts had been in effect for one month, officials of most of the co-operatives reported that substantial savings in wholesale power bills would result. Some of them, however, feared that the fuel clause provision, which was one of the conditions insisted upon by VEPCO, might eventually absorb this economy. Manager Vernon Taylor of the Roanoke Electric Membership Cooperation put it this way:

Taylor: "The Fuel Clause . . . may absorb our savings."

"Due to limitations of power that could be obtained from the Kerr Project, it was necessary for us to contract with VEPCO for supplemental power; in order to get this contract, it was necessary that we agree to the fuel clause. There is a possibility that this clause will in the long run absorb any saving that we get from the Kerr power."

The contracts were negotiated by the Eastern Carolina Electric Membership Corporation, an organization set up by 16 cooperatives to be their wholesale power agent. The five involved in the VEPCO contract are members of Eastern, whose board of directors is on record as stating that this action in no way indicates that the remaining 11 members are willing to sign a similar contract.

These 11 are in territory which would require transmission by Carolina Power and Light Company. Spokesmen for Eastern have indicated they would accept a contract patterned after the VEPCO agreement if the fuel clause were omitted.

In the past, CP&L has steadfastly refused to enter wheeling agreement whereby the cooperatives would remain customers of the government. CP&L has insisted that it be allowed to purchase government power and resell it to preference customers. The cooperatives have maintained that this would put the power company in

(Continued on Page 17)

When You Buy Your Range, Be Sure

And Once You're Bought It, Be Sure To Use It Wisely and Economically

ELECTRICALLY-MINDED homemakers along the co-op lines in North Carolina are singing loud, happy praises of the magical efficiency of the electric range. One co-op member reports that she can prepare breakfast in seven minutes on her new range—another tells her co-op electrification advisor: "There is a big difference in cooking on my new range an din cooking with our old gas range. Electricity is faster and more economical."

One of the best factual testimonials to electric cooking came to the Farmer recently from a co-op home economist who says she is now equipped to deal with those who say "show me." A few weeks ago she attended a comparative demonstration of L-P gas and electric cookery, conducted by the head of the range and water division of the Frigidaire Corporation. The results were amazing, even to the home economist.

In the oven study of the demonstration, the electric oven reached 400 degrees F. in 6 minutes, 18 seconds, while 14 minutes, 36 seconds were necessary for the gas range oven to reach the same temperature. It is well to remember, too, that the electric oven was much larger than the oven of the gas range.

The demonstrator also discussed the cost of operation of the electric range (and other appliances) for one month for a family of four. He used the lowest local rate for L-P gas, and the national average electric rate and kwh consumption of each electric appliance, and came up with the following comparative monthly costs:

	L.P. Gas	Electricity
Refrigerator	$2.53	$1.17
Range	2.80	2.48
Water Heater	3.38	2.45
Totals	$8.71	$6.10

Electrical experts tell us that electric heat differs from that used in other types of cooking in that it is produced without combustion, hence, without flame. When used for cooking, therefore, electric heat has distinguishing characteristics which are of vital importance from the standpoint of household efficiency, safety, cleanliness, time-saving, and conservation of human energy.

Homemakers who are considering the purchase of a new range might well consider the following qualities of electric cookery:

Electric heat is safe. Since there is no flame, an electric range is as safe as an electric light. The oven of the range is heavily insulated to keep the exterior cool and minimize the danger of burns. Ranges of reliable manufacturers are tested to comply with nationally recognized standards of safety. (A Roanoke Co-op member who recently purchased a new electric range, advised that she was doubly thankful for the safety of the new purchase as a neighbor of hers was badly burned and several windows were blown out when he struck a match to light the gas stove in a building in her community.)

Electric heat is healthful. As electricity does not burn up oxygen in the production of heat, it is easy to keep the kitchen properly ventilated. This makes the chore of cooking much more pleasant during the summer months. The controlled heat of the electric range also makes it possible to retain the flavor and natural goodness of the food.

Electric heat is fast. At the turn of the switch .heat is transmitted to the cooking utensil. The electric range is equipped with high speed surface units so that food can be brought quickly to cooking temperature. The modern oven preheats quickly to baking temperature.

Electric heat is easily, accurately controlled. The same switch on a given unit always provides the same cooking heat. A thermostat, which automatically switches the current on and off to maintain the desired temperature, controls the oven. By its nature, electric heat is an exact heat.

The electric range is a precision instrument. Better food is produced with less effort and attention on an electric range, because the same degree of heat may be selected and used each time for each recipe. Heat may be measured for each cooking process, as well as ingredients.

Follow These Simple Rules For Best Baking Results

1. Remember that the correct choice of pans is important. The size and shape of the baking pan must be fitted properly to the type and quantity of batter to be baked. Always arrange your baking pans in the oven so free circulation of heated air is provided.

2. When baking one product, place it on the middle of the shelf, adjust shelf so it is near the center of the oven. If using two baking pans, place opposite each other on same shelf.

3. If the baking process calls for preheated oven, arrange the oven shelves, set the temperature control, and turn the switch to high or preheat. While oven is still cold, arrange shelves according to the number of pans being used. When the oven is properly heated, turn the switch to bake position and place the baking pans in correct position. Close the insulated door gently and bake the designated length of time.

4. When the baking process is complete, remove the food from the oven and cool properly. Always bake cakes on cake racks. Do not cover the cake until it is cool.

5. When selecting menus for oven meals, choose foods which can be cooked with some variation of temperature. Remember that several foods will be cooking simultaneously so it will not always be possible to cook each food at its own temperature.

It's Electric

Photo courtesy of Kelvinator.

Electric cooking is a simplified art. The precision of the electric range leaves the homemaker free for other tasks. The electric homemaker finds that she has far more time for hobbies and for church and community activities.

The prospective range-buyer should also consider these important features of construction and convenience:

The porcelain enamel cover of the electric range is rust and corrosion-proof, which results in cleaning being kept at a minimum. Designed to correlate in height with other work surfaces, table-top ranges provide excellent work space and add beauty to the kitchen.

A variety of cooking heats are provided by each surface unit. These heats are obtained by simply operating a switch. The various degrees of heat are plainly marked.

The deep-well cooker is one of the most useful features of the electric range. It is an insulated well set down into the range top. Heating elements are located at the bottom of the well or around it, and these elements provide a variety of constant heat. These deep-well cookers are perfect for preparing cereals, pot roasts, stews, soups, vegetables, and puddings.

A variety of oven and broiler arrangements are found in different models of electric ranges. Some of them have separate oven and broiler compartments, while others have a two-oven arrangement.

All ovens are thermostatically controlled. Once the oven is set at a given temperature, the temperature remains throughout the baking or roasting period. The oven is insulated heavily to retain oven heat.

Most models now boast an automatic timing device, which will automatically start and stop oven operations. This enables the homemaker to prepare an entire meal when she wishes, place the food in the oven, and be away at the time when the cooking operation actually begins.

Co-op electrification advisors and home economists are always on hand at your local co-op office to consult with you and advise you in your choice of a new electric range. Once you are the proud owner of a modern range, you should keep in mind the following general rules compiled by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, in order to receive the best results at the lowest operating cost from the new purchase:

(1) Always turn the switch to the highest heat to start steaming. The time will be shortened if the utenesil containing the water or liquid to be heated is covered with a snug-fitting lid. As soon as the boiling occurs, turn the switch to the lowest position necessary to maintain desired heat. Turn the switch off entirely for the last few minutes of cooking. It is wise to cook with the stored-up heat which is retained in the surface unit for some time after they are turned off.

(2) Use utensils wide enough to cover the unit. Whenever possible, match the size of the cooking utensil to the diameter of the surface unit.

(3) Use just enough water to create steam and prevent sticking. This amount will maintain the steaming process, prevent sticking, and minimize the cooking loss of valuable vitamins and minerals. Keep your cooking utensils tightly covered to utilize steam and to lessen evaporation.

(4) Analyze each cooking process and use the heat best suited to the process. Depending on the range model, the surface unit provides a choice of five or more heats. When pan-frying, use a medium heat. Fat used in frying and braising should never be permitted to smoke. Always use a low heat when cooking eggs or custards. The low controlled heat, made available on the electric range, cooks these foods perfectly.

When frying, use a high or medium heat to brown; a lower heat to complete cooking. Turn frequently to brown the food on all sides. When pan-broiling meats, use a high or medium heat. The length of cooking time depends upon the tenderness and thickness of the cut of the meat.

When planning cooking procedures, take advantage of the unique uses of the deep-well cooker. The deep-well cooker is economical because it uses a very small amount of electricity. It makes possible the appetizing preparation of many inexpensive foods.

REA Head Addresses TEMA Board Meeting at Nag's Head

An address by Rural Electrification Administrator Ancher Nelsen highlighted the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association at Nags Head, August 19-20.

In his first North Carolina appearance since succeeding Claude Wickard on April 29, Nelsen spoke freely and informally about the problems facing both the rural electrification and telephone programs. The latter he said, presents the greatest difficulties.

Stressing the difference in feasibility between electric and telephone loans, Nelsen said that REA is carrying out a number of experiments to determine if rural telephone service can be provided with lower construction costs.

Nelsen: "Wholesale power is one of the chief problems."

"It is possible," he said, "that rural telephone standards may have to be lowered in some cases before a loan is feasible. For example, we may need to put ten people on a party line instead of eight, and perhaps use a semi-selective ringing system instead of selective."

(Selective ringing means that regardless of the number of people on a party line, only the phone being called rings.)

In the electric field, Nelsen told the 86 delegates and a number of visitors, one of the chief problems is adequate wholesale power supply. He reaffirmed his belief that public and private groups should work together to develop maximum power resources, and said farmers all over America need the right to build generating facilities.

Nelsen appeared on the second day of the two-day program. At the first session, co-op officials had participated in a program built around the theme of "An up-to-date perspective on rural electrification."

Through penetrating addresses and lively discussion periods, they examined in detail the entire structure of the rural electric program. Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation at Asheboro, led off with a discussion of "The Proper Role of the Cooperative Manager."

The manager, Wall said, is responsible for the overall operation of the cooperative, and for making sound policy recommendations to the board of directors. Specifically, he has five major responsibilities: (1) Supervision of the internal co-op organization; (2) Management of finances; (3) Development of a suitable power use program; (4) System management; and (5) Maintenance of good public relations.

Role of the Director

He was followed by C. L. Ballance, president of Lumbee River EMC at Red Springs, who spoke of the "Proper Role of the Cooperative Director." Ballance reminded the group that directors are responsible for forming co-op policy, and as such must continually keep informed of the needs of members and outside developments which might affect the cooperative.

Other speakers discussed the proper role of the cooperative attorney, a state association, a national association, and the State government. Nelsen's address followed these, fitting in the position of the Federal government. As the discussion progressed, a clear working pattern of the various elements of the program evolved. Briefly, that pattern is this:

The manager of each individual cooperative is employed by the board of directors. He has the responsibility of hiring additional employees and carrying out the policy decisions of the board of directors. The board is elected annually by the members of each cooperative, and is responsible to the members. The board makes policy and supervises the overall operation of the cooperative.

The cooperative attorney is the legal adviser to both the manager and the board. The state association (TEMA) acts as a clearing house of information and as legislative representative on the state level. The national association does the same thing on the national level. Both associations perform such duties as members may delegate.

In North Carolina, the state government cooperates with the program through the Rural Electrification Authority, an agency designed to coordinate the efforts of all groups interested in either rural electrification or rural telephones. The federal government provides financing for construction and a few advisery services through the Rural Electrification Administration.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Raleigh in February.

NRECA To Meet In Asheville This Month

The annual Region I meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is being held in Asheville on September 20-21. It will be the first time the meeting has been scheduled for North Carolina since 1948, when it was held at Winston Salem.

NRECA, which represents nearly a thousand rural electrics throughout the nation, holds its mid-year meetings on a regional basis. Region I embraces the electric cooperatives in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states.

Scheduled to give reports to the conference are Clyde T. Ellis, NRECA executive manager; Donald H. Dunham, NRECA insurance manager; and William S. Roberts, editor of NRECA's magazine. Other rural electric leaders, including either REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen or his deputy, Fred Strong, will also speak to the group.

(*Continued from Page 4*)

(Calif.), Pat McCarran (Nev.), and Carl Hayden (Ariz.) backed down and gave in to Jensen.

No Leadership

The next day, shortly before the conference report was taken up in the House, Representative Sam Rayburn (Tex.), Democratic Floor Leader, phoned Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson to discuss what should be done about Jensen's rider.

"I've made a head count here and there aren't enough Democrats on hand to reject the report," said Rayburn.

"We are in the same fix in the Senate," reported Johnson. "Some of the members want a roll-call vote to show who is gutting the REAs, but we have a large number of absentees."

And that was the end of the fight. The killer "sleeper" went through without any recorded vote against it.

A Friend

The newest member of the Federal Power Commission has indicated a strong friendship for rural electric co-ops.

He is Seaborn Lee Digby, former Louisiana judge and State Commissioner of Conservation.

Digby, who replaced Commissioner Harrington Wimberly, was questioned at length by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on his views regarding REA, public power, and private utilities. While admitting little first-hand knowledge about co-ops, Digby supported their right to generate power and to build transmission lines. He also flatly opposed the sale of TVA. This issue was raised by Senator Dwight Griswold (Neb.).

Following are the highlights of this unpublished discussion between Digby and Senators Mike Monroney (Okla), Warren Magnuson, (Wash.), John Bricker, (Ohio) and Griswold.

Monroney: "Judge, do you have REA in Louisiana?"

Digby: "Yes. I am not familiar with the Rural Electrification Administration . . . but I am sure we do have it in many of our rural areas."

Monroney: "You would not say that REA is socialistic?"

Digby: "No, sir, I certainly would not."

Monroney: "Or that if they built steam plants to sell power to REA distribution systems, you would not think that was socialistic?"

Digby: "No. sir, I would not. I actually know of areas the private industry could not reach feasibly that REA has supplied electric power to that has been very helpful."

Monroney: "The whole farm electrification program has signally demonstrated that private industry could not take that gamble and government could. Also, that it has been a profitable undertaking, both for the farmers, the REA co-ops, and the government, which is getting back all its money. I was wondering if you felt that public generation of power through REA generating facilities is socialistic, if they supplied REA lines with energy?"

Digby: "No, sir, I do not feel that it is."

Monroney: "You would not feel that TVA is creeping socialism?"

Digby: "That is an expression that has become rather shopworn by now. I do not know a great deal about TVA, but I am certain it has filled a very wonderful place in the development and growth of the South."

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

"I still say that this comes under the heading of housework."

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Magnuson: "You do not want to sell it, do you?"

Digby: "No, sir, I most emphatically do not."

Magnuson: "That has been suggested."

Griswold: "Frankly, I do not have the answer in my own mind to this question. But I would like to have you think of, perhaps, selling TVA to a public utility district which operates in that area, and is not the direct property of the federal government but belongs to the people who live there, such as is the case in REA's and many public power districts in the State of Washington, Nebraska, and other places throughout the country. I am not asking you to answer that, except that you will have to consider this particular problem."

Digby: "Well, I will certainly do that. But the answer to such a question would involve a lot of information that I don't have at this time."

Tax Loopholes

Magnuson: "Are you familiar with the fact that the private utility companies, over a period of years, have received what we call 'defense production certificates' for enlargement of new production and, as such, are allowed a five-year amortization privilege, taxwise?

Digby: "I never heard of it. I have no views on it at this time."

Mangnuson: "But you would subscribe to the theory that all the assets of a utility, whether it be public or private, should be considered in computing the rates to be charged consumers."

Digby: "As a general proposition, and I imagine the law pretty well spells that out. . . ."

Magnuson: "No, the law does not spell it out. It leaves the decision up to the Power Commission. That is why you are being asked all these questions."

Digby: "I did not know that."

Magnuson: "As a general proposition, you would subscribe to the underlying theory that when rate-making is taking place, the assets, plus the operating costs of any utility, should be the basis of the making of rates to the general public?"

Digby: "Well, I think the assets, regardless of how they were accumulated, should be taken into consideration in fixing rates.

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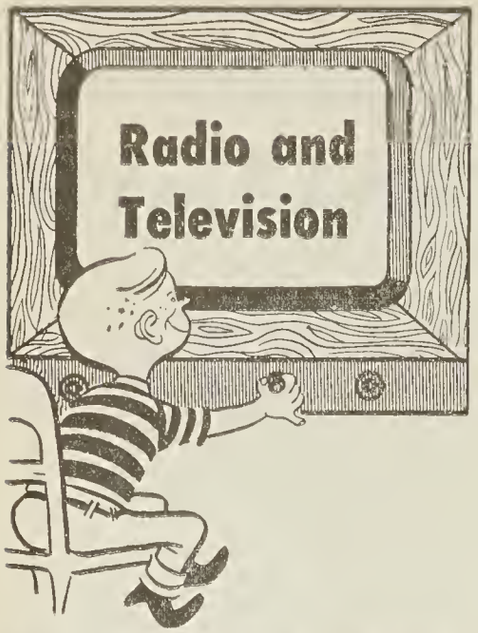

New UHF-TV Station Opened This Month

Last month marked the debut of an additional North Carolina TV station, when Station WISE-TV went on the air with regularly scheduled programs on August 12. A formal opening of the Asheville station was held on September 3

WISE-TV engineers advise that the outstanding difference between the new station and Charlotte's WBT-TV, hitherto the only station giving regular reception in the Asheville area, is that WBT sends its television signals on a very high frequency radio wave. WISE, on the other hand, will telecast on an ultra high frequency wave with a range of approximately 25 miles.

Harold H. Thomas, owner of the new station, states that a major part of the programs will be made up of top ranking network shows and grade "A" feature length moving pictures.

All network programs will be on film, and will in general be telecast at the regular network hour, a week later than the original performance.

(Advertisement)

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Proper Lighting Is A "Must" To Make Televiewing Easy On Eyes

In answer to the skeptic who shakes his head doubtfully and declares that "watching television is bound to be hard on the eyes," Myrtle Fahsbender, director of home lighting for Westinghouse, launched a study of televiewing. Her study led to the discovery that televiewing is no more harmful to the eyes than other visual tasks—but, like other tasks, proper lighting is a "must" to make televiewing as easy on the eyes as it is entertaining.

The home lighting expert found that correct viewing habits, adequate lighting and a properly-tuned and well-adjusted set all contribute toward making televiewing eye-saving.

Owners of television sets, advises Miss Fahsbender, should heed the warning that the TV room must be lighted. The idea that one must sit in a dark room to see properly is a false one. A dark room is to be strictly avoided, and Miss Fahsbender follows this warning with a full explanation:

In a dark room, the pupils of the eyes try to adjust in size for the darkness of the room and the brightness of the screen. As this can't be done, the eyes struggle for compromise. The result—eyestrain.

Lamps should not be placed so that they are reflected from the screen back into the eyes. To test the placement of your lamps, turn the TV set off and return to your viewing position. If the lighted lamp reflects in the darkened screen, that same brightness will remain as an annoyance when the set is on. After this test, change either the position of the lamp or re-arrange the viewing positions.

Miss Fahsbender's report warns against placing lamps in front of and so close to the TV set that light coming under or through the shade falls directly on the screen. Such improper placement, the report states, will "fade" the picture.

The viewing position of children should be at least four feet from the screen. Miss Fahsbender suggests that most adults will find the most comfortable location about eight to twelve feet from the screen.

The lighting expert further suggests that the viewer sit as directly in front of the TV screen as possible.

"Mom and I have decided you need a Television set."

— Preference Power In North Carolina —

(*Continued from Page 11*)

a middleman's position and that the company might eventually be able to dictate the purehase price of the power. This, they think, would violate the spirit of the preference elause.

(The preference elause, a feature of the Flood Control Act of 1944, specifies that non-profit groups such as electric cooperatives and municipalities shall have first purchase rights to power produeed at government dams. Commercial power companies, who resell to the public at a profit to themselves, are entitled to purchase only such power as remains after the needs of the preferred customers are met.)

VEPCO has entered similar wheeling agreements with cooperatives in Virginia. Under such agreements the company takes government power at the dams and integrates it with steam power in its own system; then it delivers power to the co-op load centers. The contracts specify that such power is being delivered for the government, and that the cooperatives remain eustomers of the government. The eompany is paid for wheeling the power.

As L. P. Beverage, president of Eastern and manager of Four County Electric Membership Corporation at Burgaw, told a Congressional committee two years ago, the private companies stand to benefit far more from such arrangements than do the cooperatives. For each kilowatt of government power they receive from Buggs Island at $10.80, he said, the companies can eliminate steam generation costs of approximately $25 per kilowatt. With some 200,000 kw of capacity available from Buggs Island, this could mean as much as $2,800,000 in annual savings for the power eompanies. (These estimates were based on steam generation eosts of two years ago—increased costs since then make wheeling agreements even more luerative for power companies.)

Two-thirds of the power capacity at Buggs Island has been allotted to VEPCO for distribution, and one-third to CP&L. The plan was that eaeh company would wheel the power to wholesale preference customers in its area. The recent VEPCO contraet means that that eompany is now earrying out its part of the plan. The 11 eooperatives in the CP&L area have been unable to negotiate an acceptable contract.

All of the cooperatives involved must depend on transmission facilities of the power companies to get the power from Buggs Island to their load centers. The original plan was for the government to build a self-liquidating transmission line from the dam to Kinston, interconnecting enroute with municipal and private steam plants at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Kinston.

Such a line would have given the eastern eo-ops a dependable source of lowcost power and would have insured the protection of their rights as preference customers. Appropriations for the line were killed in Congress after a strange battle in which Carolina Power and Light Company President L. V. Sutton told an appropriations subcommittee that the line was not needed and that his company would work out a wheeling agreement with the eooperatives. Later, Senator Hoey led a Senate floor fight which successfully killed both the Kinston line and a similar one in South Carolina.

During the debate, Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina requested Hoey to eonfine his reeommendations to his own state.

Once they were sure the government transmission line would not be built, the power eompanies became reluctant to work out wheeling agreements. VEPCO signed eontracts with the Virginia cooperatives only after Congress had voted funds for the eonstruction of a government transmission line from Buggs Island to Langley Field. The death of the proposed Kinston line removed all pressure from CP&L, and the result has been a stalemate in the wheeling negotiations.

That is where the matter stands at this time. The VEPCO agreement with the five northeastern cooperatives is largely signifieant only in that for the first time North Carolina preference eustomers are able to exercise their rights to public power. They do not think they have a perfeet eontract, but they have one which, under the circumstances, they could accept; VEPCO did, at least, agree to wheel the power.

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This valuable sewing booklet will be sent to you with the compliments of your fertilizer manufacturer who packs his product in Cotton Bags. Just fill out the coupon and mail to:

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL
P. O. Box 76, Memphis, 1, Tenn.
Yes, I would like a copy of the 1953 Pattern Service.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Brand of fertilizer I prefer_____

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Child Care

Have you noticed Mary squinting and frowning over her lessons? Chances are her eyes need help.

Your Children And You

Mary's Eyes Must Serve Her Well

The eyes of a baby, at birth, are about two-thirds as large as they will be when full grown. They will not become full grown until the child is eight or nine years old. But right in the middle of this period, while the eyes are still immature and easily damaged, the child is tossed into the hopper of school life and required to concentrate its vision on printed words. That concentration is one of the most exacting tasks to which eyes can be subjected.

So the very first thing for the parents of a five or six year old to remember is, don't put those young eyes to work on print, or any other small objects, except for brief periods, with rest periods between.

Young children are naturally farsighted. They can see distant objects more clearly than near-by objects. Anybody, young or old, is farsighted if his eyeball is too short from front to back. Because a young child's eye is small, it can hardly help being too short, so that is why it is farsighted.

The child can, however, force itself to see small, close-up objects because its eyes have a remarkable amount of "accommodation." That means that it can change the shape of the wonderful little lens in the eye, and thus form a clear image on the retina. But changing the shape of the lens, and holding it there, is hard work for the delicate ciliary muscles. It may produce eyestrain and permanently damage the eye.

So your youngster is not just being perverse, or showing a dislike for reading, when he keeps glacing out of the window instead of fixing his gaze on the book. He may be saying, "My eyes are tired."

But read he must, sooner or later, and a wise parent can do a great deal to cultivate a love for reading before the child can actually read a word. There can be the game of playing with books and pictures at home, under a good, diffused light. Be sure it's big print. Even more alluring is the trick of reading stories and rhymes aloud to the child, and encouraging him to "make believe" that he himself is reading. This means that two persons must look at the same book, and care should be taken that it is in the proper position before the eyes of both—about fifteen inches away, and held upright. The book should be closed and the eyes rested at frequent intervals.

Growing children, being naturally farsighted, are interested in outdoor games, sports, and contests. They are

(*Continued on Page* 21)

2955. Skirt with button-bibb for jumper-look and a blouse with puff or long sleeves included in one pattern. Takes little fabric and makes perfect back-to-school set! In sizes 4-10. Size 8: Jumper, 2¼ yds. 35-in. Blouse, puff or long sleeves, 1½ yds. 35-in.

2986. Lots of style included in this pattern for the youngest style-conscious lady of the household: A little dress to be made with collared or sweetheart neckline; short or cap sleeves. Sizes 8-16. Size 12: With collar, 2½ yds. of 54-in. fabric.

2686. A wonderful fall accessory is this hat, pictured here . . . your choice of open or closed crown . . . wonderful for linens, velveteens, or—to match a favorite frock! In small, medium and large sizes (21", 22", 23") Medium (22") takes 1 yd. 35-in.

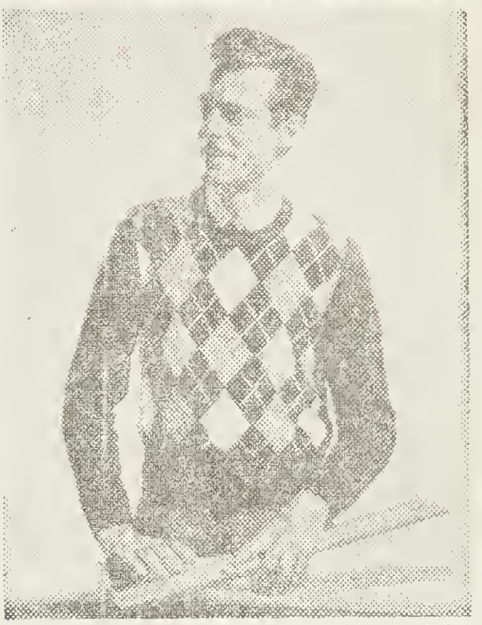
2766. Two outstanding skirt designs—in one pattern! Each skirt has eight gores; one with pockets and high waistband—the other, slimmaking idea with regulation waistband. Waist sizes, 22-34-in. Size 28: Skirt with pockets, 2⅛ yds. 35-in.

2017. Princess front apron in two lengths. Shorter length apron has pockets to hem length; longer length apron has carry-all pockets. Sizes are 10-46. Size 18: Longer length apron, 3½ yds. 35-in. Shorter length apron only 2⅞ yds. 35-in.

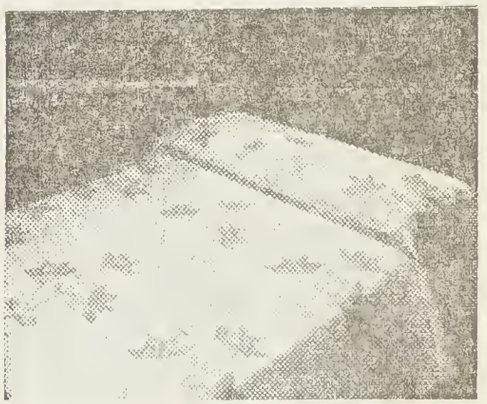
2987. Short and very short sleeves are included in this basically smart and comfy fashion to prove that smartness begins at home! In sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 18: Dress with short sleeves and pockets, 4¼ yds. of 35-in. Ric rac can be smart accent!

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Fall-Winter Fashion Book, send additional 25c.

Free Pattern Service



Pullover — knitted in Chadwick's Red Heart Sock and Sweater Yarn in an argyle pattern. Directions are given in sizes 28-40-42. No. P. K. 5175



North Carolina Rose—a lovely new pattern for winter quilting, designed specifically for the North Carolina homemaker. No. PS 3090.

Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked.

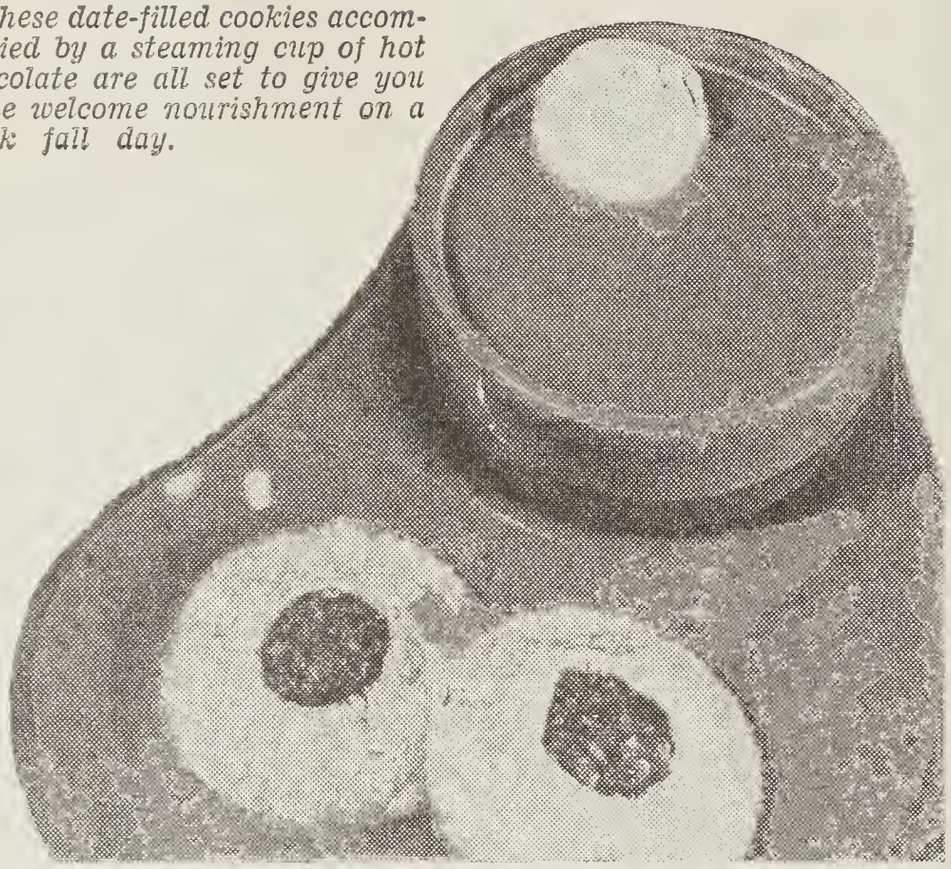
1. . . Quilt (No. PS 3090)
2. . . Sweater (No. PK 5175)

Electric Membership Corporation_____

Comments_____

This coupon expires October 15. Orders should be in by this date. Address coupons to: Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

These date-filled cookies accompanied by a steaming cup of hot chocolate are all set to give you some welcome nourishment on a brisk fall day.



Hot Chocolate And Cooky Days

THE fresh, crisp air of fall heightens the appetite, so take a trip to your kitchen for some fall baking.

Those Date-Oat Sandwich Cookies are just what the appetite ordered—something man-sized and filling. Served with a drink of hot chocolate, the snack is extra nourishing.

This cooky is made of nutritious rolled oats, which give both flavor and crispness. A date-nut mixture is the filling; it's spooned right on top of each slice of cooky dough, covered with another slice, then baked in a slow oven. Bake the cookies plain, too, if you like.

Try this different cooky idea during your first fall baking spree. It should prove to be a favorite as a snack or dessert, or as a pleasant surprise for the children's school lunchbox.

Date-Oat Sandwich Cookies

1 cup fat
1 cup dark brown sugar
2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups rolled oats, uncooked
½ cup milk

Cream together fat and sugar until light. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt; add rolled oats. Add dry ingredients alternately with milk to creamed mixture, blending well. Place dough on floured board, roll, then cut with cooky cutter. Or, shape dough into rolls, wrap in waxed paper and chill thoroughly. Slice and arrange half the slices on greased cooky sheet. Place 1 teaspoon Date-Nut Filling on each and top with remaining slices; press edges together with fork. Bake in slow oven (325 degrees F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Yield: About 2½ dozen filled cookies. Cookies may be baked without using filling.

Date-Nut Filling

1 pound pitted dates, chopped
½ cup dark brown sugar
½ cup hot water
½ cup chopped nuts

Combine dates, sugar, and water. Cook until thick. Add nuts and cool.

Over The Co-op Lines

Free Water System Booklet

A most interesting and authoritative booklet has just come across my desk, and I want to pass the news of its availability to the ladies on the co-op lines. It is entitled "How to Select an Ideal Water System," and it contains all the information you could possibly want if you are planning to install a new water system. If you are interested in the booklet, the Fairbanks-Morse Company will gladly send you one at no charge. Just clip the coupon on the inside of the front cover, (page 2, Fairbanks, Morse ad) and mail it to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois. If you are puzzled about water system installation, I urge you to write for this valuable little booklet.—Editor.

Mrs. Claude Burleson, Rte. 1, Burnsville, invites us to try her Irish Potato Candy for a fall and winter treat:

Irish Potato Candy

2 small potatoes
1 box confectioners sugar
Dash salt
1 small jar peanut butter

Boil potatoes until tender. Remove skins and mash. Add sugar until stiff enough to handle, then sprinkle board with sugar and roll out very thin. Spread peanut butter over the mixture, and roll up (like a jelly roll), and slice into small pieces.

Feeding a Crowd

Dear Homemaking Editor:

I saw in the CAROLINA FARMER that I could get a copy of "Feeding a Crowd." I would like to have one as I am chairman of a church supper once a month and I feel sure that this booklet would help me a lot.

Mrs. Graham Balkan
Rte. 4
Clinton.

We still have a few copies of this booklet and "100 Ways to Chase Dirt" on hand, if any of you failed to write for one.—Editor.

Thanks to Mrs. J. J. Cashwell, Clinton, Rte. 3, for the following kind remarks: "I really enjoy every page of your paper and look forward to seeing it each month" And another thank you to Mrs. Ossie Edwards, Bee Log, who tells us that she "likes the new patterns and the many new interesting helpful articles which are always present in the CAROLINA FARMER"

Mary's Eyes Must Serve Her Well

(*Continued from Page* 18)

apt to be good at that sort of thing because it suits their seeing powers. It is fortunate that this is so, because games and outdoor activities make for gregariousness, good fellowship, ability to get along with people, and a sense of teamwork.

Occasionally, however, a child's eyeball is not too short but too long. Then he is nearsighted, or able to see better close by than at a distance. Such a youngster is likely to be a bookworm, ill at ease with people, a poor performer at games, a striker-outer. While the bookishness is probably something to be prized, the tendency to avoid people is not. In such cases, a pair of glasses for distant vision, which will enable a boy to hit a baseball, may be a wise investment in the child's welfare.

Not until the late teens, as a rule, is youthful farsightedness completely outgrown. Sometimes the process goes too far, the eyeball becomes a little too long, and nearsightedness or myopia, results. That, too, may indicate the need of glasses.

School children are not only affected by possible farsightedness or nearsightedness, but by astigmatism, a totally different eye condition. It usually results from a slight malformation of the cornea, or glassy "watch crystal" in front of the pupil. As long as a boy's activities consist mainly in hitting baseballs, his astigmatism may not bother him. But when he applies his eyes to the printed page it may cause trouble if it is a pronounced case. As a rule it can easily be corrected with spectacles.

It is obvious that a great deal of care is needed to make sure that a child's eyes are in good working order. Most schools go no further with eye "examinations" than the well-known Snellen test, which consists in discovering how well a child can read type of various sizes at twenty feet distance. Even if the score is 20/20, or so-called normal vision, that tells nothing about the child's ability to see at fifteen inches, or to focus first on the blackboard and then on the desk work, or whether there is a trace of cross-eye, or "squint."

The solution is for the parents to keep an eagle eye on the child's eyes, watching out for symptoms of eye-strain or seeing difficulty. Authorities declare that a child should have an eye examination by a competent specialist at the age of three or four, another on entering school, and still others at stated intervals during his school career. This looks like a lot of bother and expense, but after all, those eyes must last a lifetime.

Davie Meeting

(*Continued from Page* 7)

been held at the picnic grounds, heavy rains fell. Intermittently during the day the portions of the huge crowd which could not get inside the sheltered pavillion were forced to break for trees or tents set up by farm supply dealers. But this was one time that being wet brought broad smiles to the faces of the farmers. It was a million-dollar rain for the parched fields around Mocksville.

During the business portion of the meeting, Manager J. C. Jones reported that the cooperative had added 318 new members to its lines during the past year. He spotted a significant trend in rural North Carolina when he said that at least 200 of these new members were sons or daughters who were staying on the farm.

Jones said the average kilowatt-hour consumption of Davie members had increased by 18 percent in the last two years. Average kwh for the system is now 164 per month.

Reelected by acclamation to the board of directors were: C. C. Smoot, E. R. Crater, R. L. Seaford, J. S. Dobson, W. L. Russell, T. N. Crawford, I. G. Roberts, W. B. Renegar, W. F. Barnes, G. L. Chatham, Lee Shumaker.

"Oh! I see! You insert the ingredients in one end and remove the milk from the other end."

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For Co-op Members
Minimum Ad—$1.00
Send payment with ad to:
The Carolina Farmer,
5 Cents Per Word
Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Milk Commission

(*Continued from Page* 9)

Several Alamance County producers submitted a request for a public hearing at the commission's first meeting. It proposed that Alamance County be included in a regulated marketing area.

Requests for public hearings should be sent to J. V. Whitaker, Milk Marketing Section, Markets Division, N. C. Department of Agriculture, Raleigh. Offices for the new commission have not yet been established.

STATEWIDE REPORT

By William T. Crisp

William T. Crisp

Several days ago we managed to obtain a copy of the secret letter and statement of budget policies sent to all government agencies recently by Director of the Budget Joseph M. Dodge. This directive was sent to us by a Washington reporter who clipped it, verbatim, from the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

We have no idea how the JOURNAL got the material. Anyhow, it makes interesting reading.

For instance, it says that "new commitments for direct loans . . . will be restricted so as to be consistent with the restrive budget policies for other types of programs and will be made on terms consistent with the Administration's credit and monetary policies."

What does this language mean? We're not sure, but two possible policy changes could be inferred from it. First, loan funds for REA will be further reduced in 1954-55. Second, interest rates on those loan funds may be increased, making them "consistent" with the general upping of interest rates already brought about by the Administration's "credit and monetary policies."

Continuing, the Dodge statement says that "private participation (in credit financing) will be maximized . . . The maximum . . . reduction will be made in existing loan and mortgage portfolios (government held mortgages) by an aggressive and realistic sales policy."

And what does this language mean? Again, we're not sure, but one could easily infer that REA may consider transferring its mortgages on electric cooperative systems to "private" hands. We wonder what "private hands" would be interested in getting a grasp on those mortgages. Surely not the banks.

The commercial utilities, perhaps?

All these changes would probably require congressional action. But the Dodge statement doesn't overlook that fact. "If new legislation is required," it says, ". . . it should be included in the agency's legislative program."

We're hoping — almost believing — that these particular changes for REA aren't contemplated by the Dodge language. REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen, after discussing the matter with Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, told us he didn't believe they were.

We know of no one whose position better qualifies him to express an opinion on the matter.

EDITORIALS

Words, Deeds, And Confusion

Last month, Secretary of Interior McKay came out with the new administration's long awaited public power policy. It turned out to be one of those very general statements which can be interpreted a dozen different ways, depending on who does the interpreting. In the case of public power policy, McKay's interpretation is the one that counts, so we looked around to see how his past actions would jibe with the following tidbit from the power statement:

"The department (Interior) will . . . emphasize those multipurpose projects with hydroelectric developments which . . . are beyond the means of local, public, or private enterprise." And this, "In general (Interior) will not oppose facilities which local interests are willing and able to provide . . . and which are consonant with the best development of the natural resources of the area."

We found that McKay himself had said on August 21 that his decision on Hell's Canyon was the proper application of the new policy. At Hell's Canyon, the best remaining undeveloped dam site in America, the government had proposed a large dam that would provide more than one million kilowatts of electricity for the power-starved northwest, as well as insuring navigation, irrigation, flood control and mineral benefits. Idaho Power Company objected to this plan, saying they wanted to build two or three small dams to produce a total of less than half a million kilowatts of electricity. The power company proposal ignored the other benefits offered by the government dam. Here clearly was an example of multipurpose development "beyond the means of local, public or private enterprise," which was countered by a proposal not "consonant with the best development of the natural resources of the area."

From the words of McKay's statement, the choice was clear. So what did he do? He about-faced from the stand of the previous administration and said the Idaho Power Company should go ahead with its plan (the Idaho Power Company, incidentally, is a Maine corporation, owned and controlled by New England investment houses).

This blatant example of saying one thing and doing another makes us wonder how Mr. MacKay will interpret another fine statement in his new policy: the one that says non-profit distributors will continue to have preference rights on power generated at government dams.

Talk, Taxes, And Defense

On the heels of last month's comments in this space about Virginia Electric Power Company's request for county tax immunity until 1956 on its Roanoke Rapids dam properties comes the announcement that VEPCO has been granted a rapid tax write-off certificate for 65 percent of the $33,095,000 cost of the dam. This privilege means that, for tax purposes, VEPCO can depreciate the plant over a five-year period instead of the usual fifty. The result will be an enormous saving in Federal taxes.

Such tax write-offs are supposed to be given to encourage industry to build defense facilities. It's interesting to note that VEPCO applied for its Roanoke Rapids license two years before the Korean facilities, and certified, among other things, that there was a normal need for the power and that the company needed no Federal aid to complete the project (presumably including tax subsidies).

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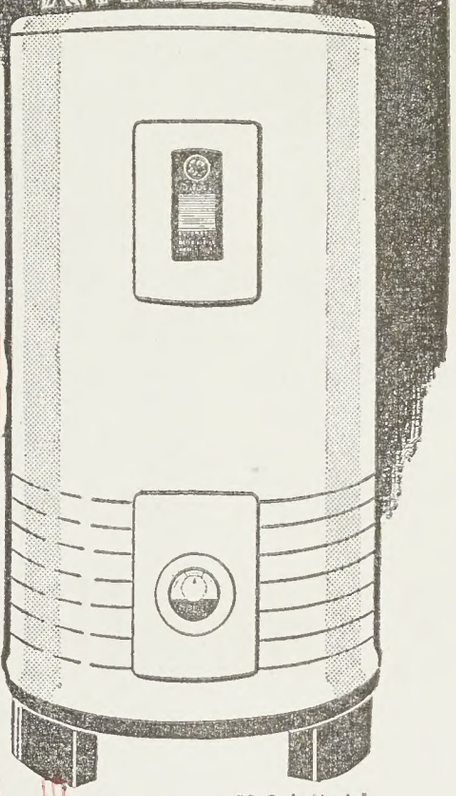

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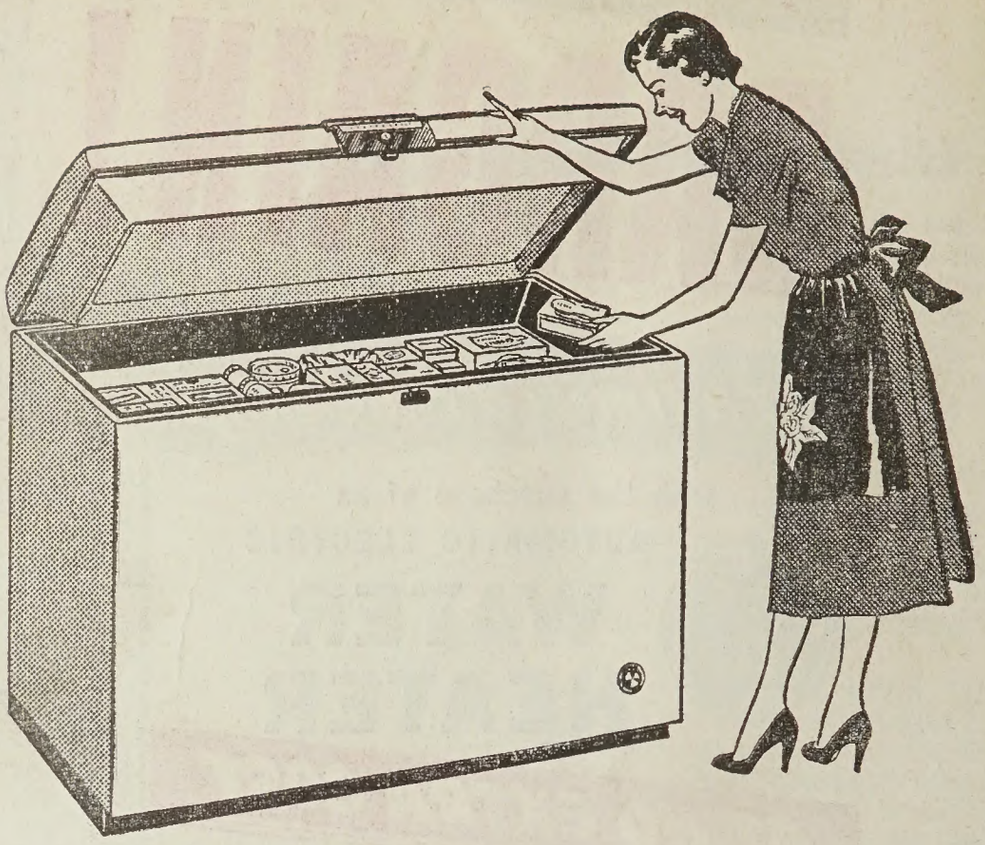

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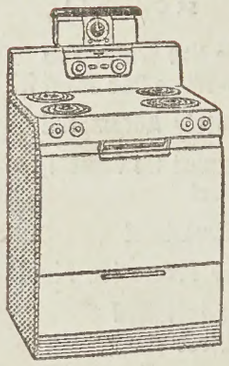

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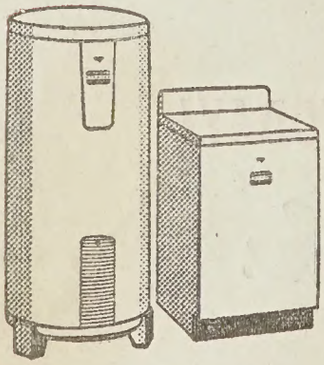

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The new 9.2 cu. ft. Food Freezer holds 322 lbs. of frozen food; the 13.2 cu. ft. model 462 lbs. New, compact, yet roomy design, great operating economy and stepped-up cold-making power make the new Frigidaire Food Freezer the value of the year! And, there's a big 18 cubic foot model, ideal for farm use, for it holds up to 630 pounds of food.

Frigidaire quality features include new, counter-high, extra-thick top that lifts and lowers at a touch, won't sweat, yet seals cold in; easy-to-reach storage compartment; sliding baskets; all-steel cabinet; wrap-around refrigerant coils on all four sides; extra-thick insulation; interior light, new target-light safety signal and built-in lock.

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